

ever since the magazine created that category.

Dr. Samuels, a native of Montreal, Quebec, received his B.A. from McGill University, and his M.A. and Ph.D. from Duke University. He currently resides in West Orange with his wife Sandra, a physician in the Rutgers-Newark's student health center. In his post-retirement life, Dr. Samuels plans a return to teaching as a political science professor at Rutgers-Newark.

So I join with Newark Campus of Rutgers University in recognizing Dr. Norman Samuels, a visionary who helped steer the University from its difficult days of civil unrest to its current burgeoning resurgence. On the campus of Rutgers-Newark, no one person has had a greater hand in Rutgers' commitment to its students and the City than Dr. Samuels. He is to be saluted.●

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

● Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of last year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred September 7, 1991 in New York, NY. A gay man was attacked and beaten with a bottle. The assailant shouted anti-gay epithets toward the victim and his companion. Lahosha Duggins, 19, was arrested in connection with the incident.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.●

IN MEMORY OF SHARON MONSKY

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I would like to take this moment to reflect on the life of Sharon Monsky. I feel proud and fortunate to have known Sharon, who was a wonderfully effective advocate for those who suffer from scleroderma. Scleroderma is an autoimmune disease that affects primarily women.

As a strong supporter of her important mission, I was profoundly saddened to learn that, at the age of 48, Sharon Monsky died of complications from scleroderma on May 11 in Santa Barbara, CA. Her strong passion for finding a cure for scleroderma has helped raise awareness and has made a tremendous impact on the lives of many of those living with this devastating disease.

Born in Omaha, NE, Sharon Monsky was a nationally ranked figure skater

during her teenage years, and later graduated at the top of her class from Pitzer College in Claremont. After earning a BA in economics, she began a career at McKinsey & Co., an international management consulting firm in San Francisco, and received an MBA from Stanford University. However, her career took a different path when Monsky developed scleroderma in 1981.

Determined to win her battle with scleroderma and help others suffering from the disease, Sharon Monsky decided to devote her life to finding a cure. In 1986, she found the Scleroderma Research Foundation, which has raised more than \$14 million and funds two research centers: the San Francisco Bay Area Scleroderma Center at the University of California at San Francisco and the East Coast Scleroderma Research Center at John Hopkins University. Monsky received many awards for her work, including Research America's National Volunteer Advocacy Award, the America's Award and the American Medical Association's International Health and Medical Film Award.

Sharon Monsky's tragic death represents a great loss for California and the Nation. She served as a powerful voice for those stricken with scleroderma, and will be deeply missed by me and by all those who were privileged to have known her. Although Sharon Monsky ultimately lost her battle with this disease, she has helped make it possible to prevail against this disease. I will never forget her moving words, compassionate heart and enduring strength. Her spirit will continue to inspire us all for generations to come.

I owe her a great debt for involving me in the fight against scleroderma. My heart goes out to her beautiful family.●

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. ANNEMARIE ROEPER AND THE ROEPER SCHOOL

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I would like to congratulate Dr. Annemarie Roeper on her seven decades of making a difference in the field of education including the success of The Roeper School for 60 years of academic excellence. Dr. Roeper and her school have given selflessly to the Michigan community.

As the horrors of World War II ravaged Europe, Annemarie Roeper and George (deceased) fled their native Germany for America in 1941; a year later they founded The Roeper School. Precient in its design, the mission of The Roeper School was groundbreaking in 1942 and is especially relevant in the aftermath of September 11 as an institution dedicated to teaching the values of basic human rights, membership in a global community, and awareness of self. The curriculum fosters a compassionate environment in grades K-12, that seeks to form students into curious and socially responsible citizens and respectful adults.

Today, America faces challenges unforeseen by its founding fathers. One of the keys to meeting and conquering these challenges lies in the institutions that have the great task of formulating dynamic and relevant methods to educate our youth. In that regard, The Roeper School has been a resounding success. This year, six seniors have been selected as finalists in either the National Merit Scholarship Awards, National Achievement Scholarship Awards, or the National Hispanic Scholarship Award. These achievements would have been impossible without the hard work and conviction of Dr. Annemarie Roeper.

As Dr. Roeper enters her seventh decade of education, she has created a legacy of positive achievement. The Roeper School stands as a testament to her contributions in forming an environment of mutual respect and understanding. That testament grows even to this day as the school's Capital Campaign seeks to expand Dr. Roeper's dream to enlarge the school. Her selfless dedication has built The Roeper School into an institution that not only educates our children but challenges them to take hold of their future and design a truly multi-cultural and peaceful society.

I am sure that the staff, teachers, students, and family of Dr. Annemarie Roeper are extremely proud of her accomplishments. In addition I would like to give my own heartfelt congratulations and thanks. I know that my Senate colleagues join me in celebrating the hard work of Dr. Roeper.●

"WE THE PEOPLE . . . THE CITIZEN AND THE CONSTITUTION" NATIONAL FINALS

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and congratulate students Jaime Bentley, Alexis Bertsch, Wes Bouska, Taylor Dykes, Grant Feterl, Kirsten Graslie, Jamie Hahn, Deming Haugland, Jessica Henry, Jayni Lueders, Teresa Martinez, Derek Meyers, Erin Nelson, Sydney Richey, Sydney Schempf, Jeremy Smith, John Steele, Kaija Swisher, Kyle Triplett, Cami Tripp, Jackie Vosler, Caleb Wells, John Williams, Adam Ziegler of Spearfish High School, in Spearfish, South Dakota. Under the direction of teacher Patrick Gainey, these students had an outstanding performance in the "We the People . . . The Citizen and the Constitution" national finals held in Washington, D.C. May 4-6, 2002.

This program, which is administered by the Center for Civic Education, is the most extensive of its kind, reaching more than 26.5 million students at elementary, middle, and high schools throughout the Nation. These outstanding young people competed against 50 other classes from all across the Nation. Their extraordinary interest and dedication to learning and